Male-Female Ratio

†3920. SHRI YADLAPATI VENKAT RAO:
PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:
SHRI K. KALAVENKATA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for deteriorating male-female ratio in the country;

(b) the present male-female ratio in various States in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve this deteriorating ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The sex ratio (number of female per thousand male) declined in India from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 1991. Some of the reasons adduced for the same are:

1. son preference;
2. neglect of the girl child resulting in their higher mortality at younger age;
3. female infanticide;
4. female foeticide; and
5. male bias in enumeration of population.

However, as per the Census 2001, the sex ratio has improved to 933 in 2001.

(b) A Statement giving sex ratio (number of female per thousand male) in various States and UTs is annexed (*See* below).

(c) In order to contain the practice of female foeticide, the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, was brought into operation from 1.1.1996. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of foetus. The Act has since been amended with effect from 14th February, 2003 in order to make it more stringent.

To strengthen the implementation of the Act, regional workshops and training programmes are being organized to sensitize the Appropriate Authorities appointed under the Act. A Monitoring Committee has also

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Act through field visits. Various activities are also being undertaken regularly to create public awareness through Radio, Television, newspaper, hoardings etc. in various States/UTs.

In addition, Government is also implementing various programmes for assessing the health and well being and empowerment of women.

Statement

Sex Ratio (Number of Female Per Thousand Male)

S.No.	State/UT	Sex Ratio	
		1991	2001
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	972	978
2	Arunachal Pradesh	859	901
3	Assam	923	932
4	Bihar	907	921
5	Chhattisgarh	985	990
6	Goa	967	960
7	Gujarat	934	921
8	Haryana	865	861
9	Himachal Pradesh	976	970
10	Jammu and Kashmir*	923	900
11	Jharkhand	922	941
12	Karnataka	960	964
13	Kerala	1036	1058
14	Madhya Pradesh	912	920
15	Maharashtra	934	922
16	Manipur	958	978
17	Meghalaya	955	975
18	Mizoram	921	938
19	Nagaland	886	909
20	Orissa	971	972
21	Punjab	882	874
22	Rajasthan	910	922
23	Sikkim	878	875

1	2	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	974	986
25	Tripura	945	950
26	Uttaranchal	936	964
27	Uttar Pradesh	876	898
28	West Bengal	917	934
29	A&N Islands	818	846
30	Chandigarh	790	773
31	D & N Haveli	952	811
32	Daman and Diu	969	709
33	Delhi	827	821
34	Lakshadweep	943	947
35	Pondicherry	979	1001
	ALL INDIA	927	933

* The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu and Kashmir. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, October, 1989

SOURCE: Registrar General of India.

Admission of patients in RML Hospital

3921. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

SHRI AMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that doctors in RML Hospital refused to admit a patient as reported in the media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.